that the Government are not unaware of the inadequacy of furniture and poor equipment in primary classes. In the Budget for 1116, an additional provision has been made for the purpose of improving the condition of primary schools, particularly in the matter of furniture. As regards school buildings and premises, the department will continue as hitherto acquiring additional lands and putting up additional buildings.

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Muhiadeen : പല മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിലും ഇതേവരെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : ചില സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവംതന്നെ. അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

President: As the time for the Demand has expired, the question before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 44,09,000 under Demand IV—Education Department excluding Travancore University.

The motion was put and carried.

The Demand was passed.

DEMAND V—TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,75,000 under Demand V—Travancore University.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara and Pathanapuram cum Shencottah*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations on this Demand, in particular about the system of education now obtaining in our schools and colleges. This system of education is a very antiquated one. It was orginally designed by Lord Macauly in British India, for producing clerks for Government services, and served its purpose. Any attempt to perpetuate it, is certainly dangerous and it has its repercussions here. It is high time for us to make a change in the system and make it really useful. Every year our colleges turn out thousands of degree and diploma holders. They are mainly intended for Government services. After all Government require only a few hands every year. A great number is left without employment. Their number is swelling year by year. For want of better and useful employment, these educated men create trouble in the country. They excite uneducated unemployed persons to undesirable actions. If the volume of educated unemployment is allowed to increase, I can fore see a great cataclysm in the State in the near future. My submission is that

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[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.]

effective steps should be taken to checkmate the steady increase in the number of unemployed degree holders. For this, the present system of collegiate education should be thoroughly overhauled and more suitable system should be introduced. I draw the attention of Government and the educationists in the country on this very vital problem. I also venture to suggast that admission to the college classes, should be restricted. As far as possible, purely literary education should be discouraged by making stringent selection to the university courses. Scope for techinical studies should be enlarged; all kinds of encouragement should be given to students who wish for training in vocational subjects.

I wish to speak a word about the aquatic activities of the department. The waters in our coast produce a large quantity of prawns and they are exported to Burma. The prawns come into our lakes, only in a particular season. They are usually exported immediately after they are caught. The shipping of the whole production of the prawns, disturbs the balance of demand and supply. The result is considerable fall in the price of this article in the foreign market. Therefore some device should be found out to regulate the supply by preserving the prawns for a longer period and exporting them when there is actual demand in the foreign market. I draw the attention of the authorities to consider this matter seriously and help this industry to develop without handicaps.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai : Is it the point of the member that steps should be taken for the purpose of increasing the production of prawns in our waters and if so whether it would be done by the public or private organisations.

Mr. A. Eswara Pillai : Certainly that is my view.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai : What measure whould the honourable member suggest for that purpose ?

Mr. A. Eswara Pillai: Private and public organisations can increase the production of prawns by rearing them in closed preserves.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : കൊഞ്ചിനോടുമാത്രം ഇത്ര പ്രതിപത്തി വരുവാൻ കാരണം എന്താണ്. ഇവിടെ പല ജാതി മത്സ്യം ഉണ്ടല്ലോ, അവയെല്ലാം വളർത്താനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ ഒരു ജാതി മത്സ്യത്തോടുമാത്രം ഇത്ര പ്രതിപത്തി കാണിക്കുന്നതെന്താണ്?.

President : Apparently, the honourable member's point is that it will fetch a better price.

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Mr. A. Eswara Pillai: ആദായകരമായ ഒരു വ്യാപാരമായതുകൊണ്ട് ഫ്രാൺസ് അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടതണ മെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്. മറ്റുള്ള ജാതി മത്സ്യങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഇതു ധാരാളമായി അന്യനാട്ടിൽ അയച്ച് ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും.

So, my submission is that some method should be found out for preserving shelled prawns for long time without bad smell and discolouring. I request the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to pay particular attention on this matter.

Another point which I have to point out is that there is considerable wastage in the fishing process. The fisherman neglect the small fishes after taking the big fishes during the fishing time. If these small fishes could be preserved in ponds or tanks, we can use them when they grow up.

President: Their habits are very curious. The prawns, for example, breed in the sea, grow in the land and again go back to the sea. That is why youthful and middle-aged prawns are found in paddy fields. The point is that their migrations are mysterious and it is being studied here and in some other places. You cannot possibly say that prawns is either a fresh water fish or a sea water fish. It grows in seas for a certain period and then comes to the land. So the process suggested by the member is a very difficult one. The whole question has to be studied and it is being done in other countries with the help of so many apparatus.

Mr. A. Eswara Pillai: They migrate to sea only occasionally. If possible, they must be preserved there.

President: Apparently they do not like to live in backwaters in the early stages.

Mr. A. Eswara Pillai: With these words I support the demand.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan (*Karunagapalli Karthigapalli Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Sir, I support the demand subject to certain observations which I shall presently make. I am in complete agreement with my honourable friend Mr. Eswara Pillai in saying that attention must be directed for the development of fishing and fish curing in Travancore. I understand that an acquarium has been started by the University and the Fishery Department is to be separated from the Agricultural Department very soon. I have to lay stress upon one point, that by our activities we should increase the production of fish. But I am against its exportation because of its food value. It may be consumed by the people of Travancore itself. I have not got any paricular fascination for

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[Mr K. M. Kesavan.]

prawns. All fishes that have got a food value should be cultivated. They should be allowed to be developed in the backwaters or enclosed portions of the sea.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: What about the fish which is not wanted by the people of this country, whether they should not at least be exported or whether all people should be taught to eat fish?

President: There seems to be some misconception with regard to this matter. A year ago, I made an offer that Government will be very glad to give financial help to those who take upon themselves the responsibility of starting canning factories and I sentfor some persons within the State and I assured them that, judging from the example of other countries, people who take up this line can make a profit of at least 20 to 30 per cent on the money they spend. Canning and exporting fish and fruit is one of the most profitable means by which the national wealth of a country could be increased. That offer is still made on behalf of Government and an appeal is made to the honourable members to enlist public opinion. A source of great wealth is being wasted. To expect Government canning and exporting fish is to expect the impossible. It may be possible for Government to regulate the collection of fish and to fix the price It is hoped that some persons in Travancore will start the factory. It is a very useful business.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I was not aware of that offer.

President: I made the offer on one or two occasions in my public speeches. I have, in fact, sent for some people also for taking up the canning business. Pineapple which is sold here for two or three chuckrams are being sold in London roughly at 4 and 5 shillings each and at certain seasons 8 shillings is paid for big pine apples. Canning pineapple, bananas, jackfruit and other fruits as well as prawns and other fish and preserving them, is bound to be a lucrative concern. It is not neglected by any other country. But we are neglecting our natural facilities. A number of educated unemployed can be given occupation and great deal of profit to the State will be ensured if only people will take to that line.

Mr K. M. Kesavan: Even supposing that the exportation of fish will fetch a large revenue to the State I am of the opinion that it should not be made.

President: Government do not want to make any special revenue out of it.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: A comparison ought to be made between the profit that will accrue to the people if such an industry is started and the food value to the people if the fish is consumed in the State. If the food value is more than the other I am for not exporting fish.

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I have to make one other point clear. It was urged here that the University is very active in producing degree holders and diploma holders without finding means for their livelihood. I do not think that Government ever undertook to give employment for all Diploma and Degree Holders that the University might produce. That is never the case and the University is exercising its influence in finding out new ways and means so that those who are trained under the University may engage themselves in new spheres of activity. The institution of the acquarium is one such thing. There are other branches of research work. People are given ample facilities to carry out researches so that they may make experiments with regard to the manufacture of cement and other things. So, I think the Travancore University is not imitating blindfold other Universities. I think people of other parts must envy the lines on which the Travancore University is developing and ample facilities will be afforded as we go on, and I have very great hopes in our University and its activities. Therefore I heartily support the demand.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja (*Edavagai*): Sir, I support this Demand. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the University authorities the necessity for encouraging more and more the study of Sanskrit, Malayalam and Tamil in our Colleges. I am aware of the fact that the University is doing a little bit in the matter of research work with regard to old manuscripts and their publication and I am also aware of the fact that a publication department has been instituted for the same. But I note from the University Budget that in the Arts and Science Colleges, the salaries of the Heads of the Departments of Sanskrit and Malayalam are comparatively poor with those of Heads of Departments of other languages. For example, I wish to point out that the Professor of English is getting Rs. 500 or so whereas the head of the department of Sanskrit and Malayalam is getting only about Rs. 150 to 200. I wish to point out this glaring fact to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and to the Vice-Chancellor and request them to remedy it as soon as possible. Before the institution of the University, we have had a Professor for Dravidian languages, Sanskrit and Malayalam, and I wish that the same thing is adopted without delay. If only the disparity in the salaries of the Professors in different languages is removed, the status of these persons holding different appointments can be raised. Sir, I understand that there are only very few students who come forward to take up the study in Sanskrit and Malayalam in Honours Classes. That is due to the fact that there is no sufficient encouragement for those studies and for those who come out of the Colleges and the University in their after-life. So I request the University authorities to consider this matter and do the needful. With these words I support the demand.

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Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapalli, Kartigapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. In doing so, I should congratulate my colleagues on the way in which they referred to the University, because there is a tendency elsewhere to talk in such a strain as to touch the autonomy of the University. I am glad to find that the attitude here adopted by the elders has been the right attitude towards the question. But one of my honourable friends had to refer to the Fisheries Department. I do not congratulate the Government in tacking on an administrative department to the University. I think it will be the first University in the world to take up departmental administrative work of this nature. I got a very impressive reply in this morning regarding the qualification of the Fisheries Superintendent. But I am not convinced of his knowledge on practical fishery, yet his qualifications are impressive enough. It is not very fortunate that the University Professor, able as he is, should be asked to devote his time in administrative work. The department of biology should be considerably losing the services of a professor, because administrative work involves much of routine work which could be done by any of the officers of the Fisheries Department. I could have understood, if the University Professor were given ample facilities for carrying on researches so as to enlarge the domain of biological knowledge. I think it was not a wise step that he was saddled with the responsibilities of a head of a department. Now that it has been tacked on to the University I wish to speak a word about the condition of the fishing industry in our country now.

Owing to the indiscriminate licensing many breeds of fish are becoming rather scarce and a method of prawn fishing in the Vembanad lake and in the adjacent backwaters makes it possible that within a few years this species will not be available in our waters. From the point of view of agriculture, it spells disaster to paddy cultivation, because, in many of the paddy fields they find it more profitable to convert them into prawn fishing waters, so much so, many of the fields are not available for the cultivation of paddy. Another disadvantage is that there is a certain class of people who were traditionally engaged in this industry. Now, this profession is being taken out of their hands and given to other people without any advantage to the industry itself. I appeal to Government, if needed, even to pass necessary legislation to avoid such practice?

President: Is there not a legislation for that?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes, Sir. I have already explained that all these have been included in the rules of the legislation.

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Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I am sorry for the Pro-Vice-Chancellor who is compelled to speak about the legislation on fisheries.

Sir, very interesting remarks were made by my honourable friend Mr. Easwara Pillai regarding the futility of our University education. I can assure my friend that the University education is more or less the same throughout the world. If he could find out ways and means to materialise the idea that the present system of imparting education should be changed and another system by which all the University graduates could be usefully engaged in different social services, the idea could be patented and certainly can be taken up by other Universities all over the world. It comes to this. Any University in the world has not to be judged by the percentage of people from the University employed in the State or in the businesses. I think the Senate is composed of members representing the academic interest, the Legislatures and those who represent the hard-headed or rather level headed business interests. They will certainly be grateful to Mr. Easwara Pillai for the remarks. I am sure the senate will consider the very valuable suggestions put by him. When I say so, I do not mean that I am as enthusiastic as my honourable friend Mr. K. M. Kesavan, perhaps, I am not so patriotic as to believe that this is the best of all possible Universities and the whole world is hanging down its head in envy. That, Sir, is going to the other extreme though exaggeration is a very commendable adjunct of patriotism.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, I desired to make a few observations when the Demand for the University was moved. The first thing that I would request the University authorities to pay their attention to, the improvement of the physical conditions of our students. We have a large number of students in the University. Mostly their age ranges from 16 to 23. That is the period when they grow and develop their body and it is highly necessary that they should be given all facilities to improve their health. Medical Examination of students should be made compulsory in the University and the University should provide for such medical examinations. Together with that, I would suggest that all men students in the University should be compulsorily made members of the University corps, I mean, compulsory education in Military training during their stay in the University. This Military training while as students will give them many advantages. One is that the *espirit de corps* and the desire for team work—all such ideas can be impressed in their minds. Secondly, by the exercise, drills and such other items of physical efforts the students could develop their bodies. Thirdly, a love for their country is infused in their minds. So, I suggest that all students in the colleges of the University should be compelled to join as members of the military training corps.

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[Mr. James Fletcher]

Another suggestion which I have to make is, that as far as possible, our aim should be to have a residential University. Keeping the students in different enviornments does not help them to have their full development. The residential University has many advantages. I am sure that Travancore can afford to have a residential University. I think that a residential University is highly necessary here. I may also suggest that the University should be provided with more lands to conduct their games and sports. More lands should be acquired for this purpose.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*): Sir, I support the Demand. I wish to state that I agree with my friend Mr. Easwara Pillai in thinking that it is high time for the authorities of the University to consider whether it is possible to effect a change in the present method of manufacturing-degree holders by the University. No doubt, as another honourable member has pointed out, it is very difficult to deviate from the general policy governing the Universities of the world. I find that, Sir, in our University there is a technical course, a textile or an engineering course which, I think, can provide employment after training for many degree-holders. So it cannot be discarded as an Utopian idea but it should be thought over by the University authorities.

Sir, I have nothing more to add except to bring to the notice of this House, to your notice, and to the notice of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor one particular matter which has been an object of sentiment and heart burning to a certain section of our people, I mean, the graduate ladies of the country. Sir, a number of complaints were brought to me by these degree holding ladies stating that the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is closed to them in the matter of appointments as clerks. Sir, there is not a single lady in the staff of the University Office. They are not at all given any encouragement. In fact I was asked to lead a deputation of them to you, Sir.....

President: Mr. Chandrasekharan, have you no lady clerks in your office?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: No, Sir.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: I submit these facts because I am in duty bound to do so. A dozen of them came to me and asked me to lead them to you, Sir, the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

President: Why did you not do that?

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: I want to bring this fact to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. I prevented them from doing so, because, I thought that a better method

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would be to bring it to the notice of the honourable house where both the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor would be present for a solution of the difficulty presented by this predicament. I may also add that I am doing a service to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor because it is well known that a person, however imperious he may be will feel very miserable if he happens to be the object of the wrath of the mistress of the house. Then if he incurs the wrath of the female sex as a whole I say God help him. I think there is no G. O. or anything like that; but the discontentment is spreading among this section of the lady-graduates of the country.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : (*Vaikam, Kottayam, and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): സർവ്വകലാശാലയിലെ ചെലവിനുവേണ്ടി ചോദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഏഴെ മുക്കാൽ ലക്ഷം രൂപ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ സംഖ്യ മതിയാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിനുമുമ്പു സപ്ലിമെൻററിഗ്രാൻറും അപേക്ഷകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു ആവശ്യമുള്ള തുകകൂടി അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഒരു പുതിയ പ്രസ്ഥാനമാണ്. മുൻപു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ, കൊച്ചി, മലബാർ ഈ മൂന്നു രാജ്യക്കാരുകൂടി ഒരുമിച്ചു ഒരു സർവകലാശാല നടത്താമോ എന്നാലോചിച്ചു. ഒടുവിൽ അതു വേണ്ടെന്നുവച്ചു. ആ രണ്ടു രാജ്യക്കാരേയും ഒഴിവാക്കിയിട്ടു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒരു യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കയാണു്. ഇതു ഒരു വലിയ നേട്ടമാണു്. തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വർഷമെ ആയിട്ടുള്ളു. കുറെ വർഷങ്ങൾ ക്ഷമയോടുകൂടി കാത്തിരിക്കാതെ ഇതിൻെറ പ്രയോജനത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നും പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കലതന്നെ നൂറ് ഉണ്ടു്. അവക്കു ഓരോന്നിനും പല വിഭാഗങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. പുതുതായി തുടങ്ങിയതു നാലുവീതം കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ നൂറിൻെറ നാലു ഗുണം കലകളുണ്ടാകും. ഈ കലകളെല്ലാം യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കണം. സംഗീതംതന്നെ എടുക്കാം. നല്ല മിടുക്കന്മാർ സംഗീതം പഠിച്ചു പുറരാജ്യത്തു പോയി കുറെ രൂപ ഈ രാജ്യത്തേക്കു അയക്കട്ടെ. അതുപോലെ ഇതും തുടങ്ങിയ കലകളും പഠിച്ചു പുറരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽപോണം. അവഴിക്കു ധാരാളം പണം സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. സിനിമ ആക്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന എത്രയോ ആളുകൾ പുറത്തുള്ളവർ നമ്മുടെ പണം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു. എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെ സിനിമാ പഠിപ്പിച്ചുകൂടാ? ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് ആൺകുട്ടികളും പെൺകുട്ടികളും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടു്. സെയന്റ്സ് മുള്ളവരുണ്ടു്, പാട്ടുപാടുവാനും ആക്ടുചെയ്യുവാനും സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ളവ

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[Mr. T. K. Kittan]

രുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ, അവരെ പഠിപ്പിക്കണം. പഠിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ, അടിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കണം. കുറെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്മാത്രം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായിരിക്കരുതു യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു്. മി. ഗോദവർമ്മരാജാ മലയാളവും സംസ്കൃതവുമൊക്കെ പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു കേട്ടു.

മലയാളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഗൌനിക്കുന്നതായ് കാണുന്നില്ല. പിന്നെയെന്തിനാണ് മലയാളവും സംസ്കൃതവുമൊക്കെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്? വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞു, മി. തമ്പി പറഞ്ഞു, മി. കരുവിള പറഞ്ഞു, എന്നെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞു, എൻെറ പേരു് പറഞ്ഞില്ല. മലയാളം വകവച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. A. Gopala menon: Sir, on a point of explanation. There was no time for me to refer to that subject.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : അങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും മറുപടിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തരക്കേടില്ലായിരുന്നു. "ടി. കെ. കിട്ടൻെറ കായ്ത്തിൽ മറുപടി പറയാതിരുന്നതു സമയമില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടാണ്" എന്നു അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ആ വിവരം നാട്ടിലുള്ളവരെങ്കിലും അറിയുമായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ദയവുചെയ്തു മലയാളത്തിൽ പറയുന്നവരെക്കൂടി ഒന്നു കരുതണം. കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ, അവരെ ഒന്നിച്ചിരുത്തിയാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുവന്നതു് സർവകലാശാലയെപ്പറ്റിയാണല്ലൊ. അവിടെ മീൻവളത്തിലിനെപ്പറ്റിമാത്രം പഠിപ്പിച്ചാൽ പോരാ. കോഴി, താറാവു്, മാടു് മുതലായ പക്ഷിമൃഗാദികളെക്കുറിച്ചു്, എല്ലാവക കൃഷി, കച്ചവടം, കൈത്തൊഴിലുകളെക്കുറിച്ചും പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominatted*) : ഈ ബഹു. നാട്ടുരാജ്യത്തെയ അനാക്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു പ്രധാന സംഗതി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞകാര്യത്തിൽ ഞാനും യോജിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം, ജീവിതായോധനത്തിനു വേണ്ട സജ്ജീകരണങ്ങളോടുകൂടി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പുറത്തിറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണല്ലൊ. ഇപ്പോൾ മിഡിൽ സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്കു ഒരു പരീക്ഷ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഉയർന്ന ക്ലാസ്സുകളിലെ സ്റ്റാൻറാർഡ് ഉയർത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു് ഈ പരീക്ഷ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. പരീക്ഷ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനെപറ്റി എനിക്കു് ആക്ഷേപമൊന്നുമില്ല. ഇതിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വം സ്വീകാര്യം തന്നെയാണു്

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എന്നാൽ തേഡ് ഫാറം വിട്ടതോട്ടുടി ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും തൊഴിലുകളിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനും, വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ ആ നിലയിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും സഹായിക്കുന്നവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു അംഗീകാരംകൂടി ആ പരീക്ഷക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒ-ാം ക്ലാസ്സുപരീക്ഷയിൽ ജയിക്കുന്നവക്ക് ഡിപ്ലമ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെതേഡ്-ഫാറം ജയിക്കുന്നവക്കും ഡിപ്ലമ കൊടുക്കണം. തേഡ്ഫാറം പരീക്ഷ ജീവിതമത്സരത്തിലേക്കിറങ്ങുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു പാസ്സോർട്ടിനുവേണ്ടി ആയിരിക്കണം നടത്തേണ്ടതു്.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : തേഡ്ഫാറം പരീക്ഷയും സർവ്വകലാശാലയുമായി വല്ല ബന്ധവുമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : സർവ്വകലാശാലയിൽ നിന്നും ഈ പരീക്ഷ നടത്തണമെന്നല്ലാ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസംപ്രദായം മാറി ഒരു പുതിയ സംപ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു സർവ്വകലാശാലക്കു ഉദ്ദേശമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞതു്.

മറെറാരുകാര്യം, ഇപ്പോൾ ബി. എ., ബി. എൽ., എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള ബിരുദങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കൃഷി, വ്യവസായം മറെറാവിധത്തിലുള്ള കലകൾ, ഇവയ്ക്കോരോന്നിനും ബിരുദങ്ങളോ, സ്ഥാനങ്ങളോ, ഡിപ്ലമകളോ കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, ഇത്തരം കലകൾക്ക് കുറെക്കൂടി പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതും കാർഷികവും വ്യാവസായികവുമായ ചില പുതിയ സംപ്രദായങ്ങൾ പഠിച്ചു അവ കൂടുതൽ ആദായകരമാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ പദ്ധതി അത്യന്തം സഹായകരമായിത്തീരുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ പഠിച്ചു പുറത്തുവരുന്ന യുവാക്കന്മാർ വല്ല കാളനികളോ മറെറാ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായാൽ അവയ്ക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുത്തും മറും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ വൈദ്യകലാനിധി പാസാകുന്നവർ വൈദ്യശാലയിടുന്നപക്ഷം അതിനു അംഗീകാരവും ഗ്രാൻറും കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഈ കാളനികൾക്കും കൊടുക്കണം. ഇങ്ങനെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായിരിക്കണം സർവ്വകലാശാല ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

ഫിഷറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഇപ്പോൾ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെ കീഴിലാണല്ലോ. ആ വകുപ്പിൽ വളരെ അഴിമതികളും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. വാലന്മാർ മുതലായവരാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെടേണ്ടവർ. വല പതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിനു ഇവക്ക് വലിയ വിഷമത നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഒരു വലയ്ക്കു രണ്ടുരൂപയാണ് വിലയെങ്കിൽ മൂന്നുരൂപ പതിവുഫീസു കൊടു

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ക്കണം. ഇതിനുംപുറമേ വല പതിക്കുന്നതിനു നിയുക്തരാകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് കൈക്കൂലിയുംകൊടുക്കണം. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ പല അഴിമതികളും ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടക്കുന്നു. പതുപ്രസ്താവനകൾകൊണ്ടും മറ്റും ആ കാര്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അടുത്തകാലത്തു കക്കാശേഖരിക്കുന്നവരെ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ വന്ന ഫിഷറിഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ബോട്ടുകയറി വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായലിൽവെച്ചു ഒരാൾക്കു മരണം സംഭവിച്ചു. ഇത്തരംകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി എങ്ങനെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കും? എനിക്കു അക്കാര്യത്തിൽ വളരെ സംശയമുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, as a partial explantion of the sins of omission of my honourable friend, the Director of Public Instruction, I propose to reply to my honourable friend Mr. Kitten.

President: Who is apparently not here to hear you. So you may reserve that.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes, I think I had better reserve those remarks.

The discussion under this demand was tending to become rather piscatory and, unfortunately, as Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi had indicated, I cannot talk with expert knowledge about Fisheries in general or Fisheries in the State. But I can assure him that many points which he raised were authoritatively placed before the University by the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries. He gave us a detailed scheme for the conservation and development of Fisheries in the State and the main features of the Scheme referred to the appalling distructiveness of the present method of catching fish. He described at length the iniquities of the catching of prawns in the paddy lands of Kuttanad and he referred to the close-meshed nets which destroyed the young fry. After referring to all these difficulties in the existing system of the Fishery Administration of the State, he made certain proposals for controlling and checking these and developing the Fisheries. This scheme was examined at some length by a large committee over which I presided. In that committee my honourable friend the Chief Secretary was a member. Mr. Legal Remembrancer was also one among the committee and I may add that he is a great authority on fish a great connoisseur of the different kinds of fish. He displayed his knowledge on this topic to the advantage of the committee and the Director of Research. We examined the scheme with great attention and sent up our recommendations with a few modifications

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and that, I think, is now under the consideration of the Government. Legislation on the lines suggested by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi is under the contemplation of the Government and what are called "acreage charges" with a view to Government getting a portion of the profit which paddy land-owners are illegitimately obtaining in Kuttanad, are also proposed. So, this question of prawns their conservation and development in the State, is very much before the university and the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether in the next session of the Legislature the bill will be introduced.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: I cannot say, it depends on the Legal Remembrancer's celerity in the matter and his desire to protect the prawns in the State.

President: As a matter of fact, for the information of the House, I may point out that in about two or three months there will have to be a session of the Legislature for important legislative business which has been pending for some time.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: As Mr. Kesavan pointed out, not only in the case of prawns but in the case of other fishes also other schemes are coming in one by one from the Professor of Marine Biology and they are all under expert examination.

The transport of fish, for instance, is making very great headway. The cold storage plant has been transferred to the administration of the Professor of Marine Biology. With new motors, it has started working and about three or four thousand tons of fish is frozen there and being now transported in small insulated baskets to the interior of the State. The Professor of Marine Biology has been conducting negotiations with merchants in South India, in Dindigul, Madura and Bangalore and he is also exporting fish in large quantities to those places.

In this connection, I cannot agree with Mr. Tampi that the administration of the Fisheries should not be with the Professor of Marine Biology. Our university is not merely for imparting knowledge or for the contribution of new knowledge. A small university like ours with its meagre equipment can attempt, indeed very little by way of contribution to new knowledge. Our university is primarily intended as a service-yielding university to render service to the community and the State in various forms. Other universities which have established pure research professorships have regretted the step, for, they find that the so-called research professors do no research work of real value either to the university or for the community which the university is supposed to serve. The Professor of Marine Biology has no teaching department under him in the University. He has two or three

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students under him who do research work. He guides them. And for his research work he needs some control over the fisheries, because from time to time whatever results he produces in his research laboratory he wants to test by actual demonstration. For these purposes he needs full facility and control over the Department of Fisheries. The research in this department unlike the researches in other departments has to do much with the day-to-day improvement in methods and working of the Fisheries department. For instance he starts work on certain things and finds he can offer some suggestions to fishermen. Therefore he publishes bulletins in Malayalam which will be of advantage to the fishermen of the country. To regard the research in fisheries as being like research in the splitting of the atom or like some other form of pure research is misleading. The research work in the fisheries department is essentially and necessarily of a service yielding character, of a demonstrably useful character in the day-to-day administration of the fisheries. It was therefore considered advantageous to the State and to the Department of Fisheries that it should be placed in the hands and under the administrative control of a man who has expert qualifications and training in the matter.

President: You have five minutes more.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I ask the honourable member whether the same argument should not be applied for the position of the Department of Law and say that it should be entrusted to the Administration of Justice?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Well, Sir, I see no analogy between law and fisheries. The administration of justice is not a commercial proposition, it is not an economic service. It works on an entirely different basis.

Mr. Raja referred to the low salaries in the Oriental Department. In this matter I have to remind him and remind the honourable members of this House that we cannot write upon a clean slate. If you are starting a new university with entirely fresh men we can do everything on a basis of equality. We find for a long time that munshis and lecturers in the Oriental Language were paid on a lower scale than the lecturers in other subjects. When we find that not only in this country but in every other part of India, you will agree with me that it is extremely difficult to raise all their salaries to the level of the salaries in other departments. But we shall bear in mind the fact that no serious inequality between a Professor of Sanskrit and a Professor of History should be allowed to continue if we really get competent and really distinguished people who are fit to adorn the Chair. I do not think the University or the Government will grudge giving them the status they deserve.

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Mr. P. R. Goda Varma Raja: May I know from the member whether there are no competent persons in the department to adorn the Chair of Sanskrit?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan. Well, Sir, that is a matter which refers to personalities and I would rather not express an opinion at present.

When I was listening to Mr. Sankara Menon, I felt, Sir that Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi was a little premature in congratulating the House on the high plane of the debate on the university.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: That does not mean that Sanskrit and Malayalam should not be considered as depressed classes in the University.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: What I said refers to Mr. Sankara Menon's speech. Mr. Tampi is very premature in his felicitations to the House.

Mr. Sankara Menon's complaint is that no woman has been appointed as clerk in the university office. There is no rule or principle prohibiting appointments of that kind. When the University was started a number of clerks were brought in from the Education Department and when new clerks were appointed we selected the best available, and if for some reason a particular person has been appointed by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor because he feels that he is the best qualified, and member does not happen to be a woman, I do not think it is a very serious matter.

President: Does the Vice-Chancellor appoint any clerks in the University?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: No, Sir. He has delegated his powers to Pro-Vice Chancellor.

Mr. Chandy Mukkadan: യൂനിവേർസിറ്റി ആഫീസിൽ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ അപ്ലിക്കേഷൻ ധാരാളം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: As in every other office there are a number of applications.

As regards Mr. Fletcher's remarks, I may say that a department of Physical Education has been established and is doing good work. The University Labour Corps is being conducted under its auspices. And new games like cricket and hockey have been introduced and special coaches are to be brought down to give training. Medical inspection has been replaced by a more comprehensive health service scheme. Till now, after a doctor has examined and given his report nothing more was done. Now medical officers are appointed by the University for work throughout the year After a student is medically examined by a doctor he has the right to go to that doctor during that year for any trouble or for any ailment or for

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[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

rectification of the defects pointed out in the medical inspection report. Doctors are paid for the work for the whole year. The whole town is divided into different zones and a student living in a particular zone goes to a particular doctor for medical and health service. As for compulsory military training, Sir, the idea has become a slogan in all the universities, but I am afraid the Government of India will turn down that request. Where are they to find the instructors and all the necessary equipment for training all the undergraduates? In the present condition of things we have 3,000 undergraduates in our university and even if 2/3rds of them are found medically fit for compulsory military training the expenses will be enormous. I do not think suitable instructors and sufficient equipment will be available. Even now with a small force of 240 people in the labour corps we are finding it difficult to get rifles from the Military department whenever the corps requires them. I think the Travancore University has made a very great beginning in the Labour Corps and our policy is to develop and expand that corps.

Now, Sir, you must give me one or two minutes more to refer to the remarks of Mr. Kitten. He is for diversifying the courses of education and for giving education in all professional courses. That is the primary aim of the university. Whatever now is started is on the lines suggested by Mr. Kitten, who though he does not know English, is a man of sound common sense. The engineering degree course, the engineering diploma course, the textile engineering course, the textile chemistry course and the new forestry course are meant to train people who will be able to find work for themselves.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: A matter for personal explanation. I did not refer to want of representation to any particular community. I did not go down from the high place indicated by Mr. Tampi. I am bound in duty to represent my point of view.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 7,75,000 under Demand V—Travancore University was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VI— GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES—Rs. 3,26,700.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar: Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,26,700 under Demand VI—General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant General's Office and Legislative Bodies.

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